INTERESTREE PROM MERICO. Movember -

ing at one time a thousand vessels of large size, and is abeliared by all but the northerly winds, which have only the rake of the breadth of the Stratu. It lies just within the entrance of the Stratus, and is the principal port in the coult, and is shielded from the set by an island, about two miles long and half a soils-bread, only distant from the water front point about five hundred yards. It had a fine mole of about two thousand feet is length, which the linglish destroyed upon abandoung the place. The only a very strong by its position and defenses, and could be made, with perhaps the exception of dibraitar, the most fee midable military post in the Medicerranean. In this consists the secret of England's constant watchfulness ever the movements of England's constant watchfulness ever the movements of England's constant watchfulness.

Montgilletal toxillet The Mannor of Calcage or 1970 - Too Marchides

in mortance of Tangier to Prance in a military point of its would be almost impossible to overestimate, ald secure to her the entrance of the Straits, and i take from Gibraliar much of he present importance military station. Spain has already profitred to be, and France has accepted; as in 1844, the use of sediterranean ports in the event of a war. In this gency it may be well to inquire luto the condition of altar. That garrison deponds for its supplies of fresh and vegetables principally upon Pangier. The year-and vegetables principally upon Pangier. The year-and vegetables principally upon Pangier.

some from that country under severe penalmes. The on the arises, where are the supplies for the Engarrison to come from? The distance from England prevent the possibility of her furnishing them, and is not a port in the Mesiterranean from whence supplies could come. In a word, the impregnable is of Gibraliar would be in a state of siege from the commencement of the war with introoco. There is tob of imagination in these sustements; all is materiality. And what then would be the condition of tar? Surrender! Starvistion would do the work, it the aid of arms.

The first gue that is fired by England in that quartible results of the surrender in the supplies of the first gue that is fired by England in that quartible replied to by France from the Frence shores, all find a sympathizing echo throughout Europe, and will be without her wooden walls to protect her, a war in the M-distranean, if made, must of necessicarried on by England chiefly by her navy, thus g the invasion which also has all along drauded; and tar during the progress of this war would be forced wheely on the defensive, without the ability, were disposed, of furnishing aid or giving assistance to rethere in a rese.

posed, of furnishing aid or giving the in arms.

position, then, can England offer to the success is in their war upon Morocco? She must either marted her own shores, or withdraw herself om the impending conflict, and leave to France upbs and conquests in the Mediterranean and Atha almost every point of view this result is to be Commercially speaking it would prove of the importance to Europe and to the United States, the controlled by England and controlled by England

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS. E COMPLAINTS OF MOORISH OUTRAGES—NAPO-S'S TROOPS ATTACK AND DEPEAT THE SULTAN'S

PERCEN.

[Paris (Oct. 30) correspondence of London Post.]

[Paris (Oct. 30) correspondence of London Post.]

Some 50,000 French troops, under the command of normal Martimprey, have, we learn by the Moniteer, memored healthies against Moroco with success We be expecting to hear every day that the Spanish equadahas has bombarded the coast of Morococ and landed normal market says the coast of the market says the saish naval forces have blockaded all the important with of Morococ.

usish naval forces have blockaded all the important ris of Morocco.

[From the Paris Moniteur, Oct 30.] is the early part of August some Moorish tribes, exceed by a new cherif, Mohammed ben Abdaliah, dared to state the French frontier. On the luth and 11th they acked two bands of European carmen who were procused to the mines of Ghar Rouban. Two of these men reckilled, and a third wounded. A few days after they do not be Bouars of the Bouly yay, who have submitted France, and carried off their flocks. On the 31st our be of the Bent box-Said had an affair with the Angades, at the Moorish chief suddenly attacked near Sidi-Zaher or goums and a squadron of Spanis sent to the place to sure tranquility.

sh, belonging to the Precent, and the self-way.

On the 3d Sid-Asiz was pillaged.

On the 11th the greater part of the Moorish tribes were sembled on the side of the Oned Touli, about 25 leagues om Nemours, where Commandant Beaupretre had esbellahed his camp. They attacked him at daybreak, but are vigorously repulsed. So much adactity and such altiy conduct merited a severe chasticement. Agitation as saused throughout the whole of the west of Algeria, as the security of our tribes was everywhere seriously meaninged.

nes in Algeria to the Minister of War and to the Minister Algeria:

after a combat of three hours the Second Zouaves inter a combat of three hours the Second Zouaves has not caused on any serious loss.

FRENCH CASUS EXLLI AGAINST MOROGOO.

Tanslated from La Patrio for the Naw York Herald.] for some time past several tribes of Morocco, bordering our Western possessions in Africa, have been commitgred to the past several tribes of Morocco, bordering our Western possessions in Africa, have been commitgred to the committee of the c

Abdallah—they have been vigorously repulsed by our colosists and thrown back in disorder to the mountains.
Notonly are our colonists attacked, but hordes of maranders, which are constantly receiving accessions from
the hoetile tribes, lay waste our industrial establishments
and levy contributions on the cities in the very subdivision
of Hemeen. Agitation is gradually appreading. The idedity of the tribes subject to our domination appears to be
shaken; some of them, in fact, desert our territory, and
do not return unless to make peace. In short,
these secret conspiracies have their focus in the very
division of Agiters, so that the markets may be plundered.
It has been impossible for the military authorities to take
proper measures to put a stop to acts of this nature; energetic action is also required. Retributive ination must be
shealt out to those ever-restless tribes, whom a long period
of impunity could not but embolden. For this purpose a
corps d'armée has been organized on the Algerian frontiers,
consisting of two divisions of infantry, commanded by
licherals Walsin, Esterhary and Jusuf, and one division of
cavalry, under the orders of General Desvaux. Without
doubt hostilities will soon commence, for the troops are
mustering, and despatches from Algiers announce the
constant departure of horses and material. General de
Martimprey, commander of the forces by land and icea, at
the head of an expeditionary corps for the west, had himself arrived at tran the beginning of the month, accompanied by the other General igns named.

In the order of the day, addressed to the troops destined to act against Moroco, the commander-in chief of
the expedition, after enumerating the events which have
made this taking up of arms Indispensable, thus defines
the object to be attained:—

Our rule and the principle of our authority by which ascurity
to persons and properging authorities.

the expedition, after enumerating the events which have made this taking up of arms indispensable, thus defines the object to be attained:—

Our rule and the principle of our authority by which security to persons and property is guaranteed, appears to be on the verge of annihi alton. Was for us to re-escablish and strengthen our position. Let us now, therefore, march against the aggressors who, despising all regular authority, recognize only the superiority of force.

It is principally against the tribe Beni-Sanssen that our twoch are to operate. But if, as we announced above, the expeditionary corps be composed of three divisions, it will be undershood with what rapidity and with what advantages for our army this campaign will be carried on. It will soffice for all purposes to inflict exemplary punishment on those constant enemies of our colonies and reliablishments conflued to this portion of Morocco. Is the holt necessary to look for the best means of making them respect our neighborhood, and of putting an effectual stop to their audactious aggressions?

On this point, a writer will versed in the affairs of Algiers, remarks in the Journal des Debots, a few days sero, that the rectification of the Morocco frontier would be one of the most desirable results of our expedition. This frontier, determined by the treaty concluded 18th March, 1846, with the Emperor of Moroccy crosses the gaquating which cover the very territory of those robellouis iribed, in a word, it is not sufficiently defined to ensure the sobring or our processions. Consequently, the Moulouis, a river of the Morocco empire, which rives in the Atlas range and empties itself into the Mediterranean, presents a more fixed limit than that which now separates Algeria from Morocco.

We know not whether the expedition will be successfui in the rectifying of our frontier, but we are convinced that our armies will inapire respect for our national flag under all circumstances. We do not deuts, likewise, that the campaign just begun will have such a resul

land tax up to 12 per cent, and the tax on manofucturand commerce up to 10. The Minister further proposes that all public functionaries who receive from 3,000 16,000 france shall be subjected to a stoppage of 8 p cent, and those who receive larger amounts to one of 1

Per sent.

A Norwegian sailing convette, supposed to be the Ornea, had arrived off Tangier. The re wore at anchor a that per the French steam frigate l'Imperatrice, bigenic and Orenoque, and steam sloop Tystphone; her Majesty's paddlewheel shop Vulture, sarew sloop Cadmus, and gunboase Quali and Coquette, and a Spanish paddlewheel frigate and two sloops.

Further arrivals of f. gittvee from Tangier at Gibraltar has taken place.

Her Majesty's gream gunboat, Tangier, and Colorador.

whe of Mr. brown, the American Collect, and two chants.

For want of house accommodation the Govern dibraitar garrison had directed the issue of fifty from the military store department, for the use of poorer classes of refuge a who had not succeeded in ing lodgings in town. These tents had been pitches the north front, near the eastern heach, and were nail occupied. The Jewish population of the city were criting the meetives in behalf of their Tangier brethret supplying the necessaries of life to those most in need meeting of the principal Jewis were held on the IIT which commissions was appointed to collect subtitions and to attend to the wants of these people.

[Gibraltar (Oct. 22) correspondence of the Manch

tions and to attend to the wants of these people. [Gibraltar (Oct. 22) correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.]

The report I gave you on the 18th, of Spain having declared war against Morocco, proves to be premature. This, however, does not improve our position, and it is thought that war is inevitable. In fact, it he Moorish government were disposed to an amicable sellement, it is new doubtful if the people would permit it.

At languer preparations are being made to repel the Spaniards. The Moorish bave one battery of six Lancaster gune, in very good working order. Meantime, all Christians, including Console, are preparing to leave. As for the Jews, 1,000 or 1,200 have already come over here, and a large number of them are now encamped on the north front, near the cattle sheds, in tents pitched there by order of our Governor. Four wretches, they will have a zore time of it now the raiss have set in.

FEELING OF THE BRITTER CARINET ON THE NEW COM-

a sore time of it now the raiss have set in.

FEELING OF THE BRITCH CARINET ON THE NEW COMPLICATIONS.

[London (Oct. 31) Correspondence of the Manchester
Guardian.

I believe that the question of Morocco and Spain furnishes, for the moment, the most sorious occupation to
the Cabinet. The increase of the French troops destined
to act against Morocco to 20,000 man; the presence of the
French Mediterranean fieet, as well as a Spanish flottila,
at Algestrias; the still credited, though semi-officially contradicted report of direct ald granted to the Spanish by
the French War Office—all work together to account for
the large space which this subject is asid to have
taken up in the late Ministerial consultations, which
have been so many and in such close succession. Fortunately, England has eighteen ships of the line in the Mediterranean—againg the force at Maita and that a Gibralar—
and, whatever may be the extent of Louis Napoleon's
naval preparations at Toulon, he is not at present able to
set affoat any equivalent force in those waters.

The designs of Spain on the Moroccan territory opposite
Cibraliar are no novely to our public men—at least to
those of them who have been brought into immediate connact with the Spanish and Mooreh authorities of that
quarter. Notably, Mr. Hay, so long our active Consul
General in Morocce, has long been impressed with the
gravity of Spanish designs on the sea cossit territory of
Morrocco, and should the correspondence on this subject
come to be printed, I think he will be found to have made
very urgent and weighty communications to our government on this subject, extending over a considerable
ported.

Our Mediterranean force, however—thanks mainly to

Our Mediterranean force, however—thanks mainly to the efforts of Sir John Packington and his Board—is safficently commanding to remove all apprehension of any setion being taken, in the teeth of our wishes, at the present moment. How long that superiority of force may be allowed to last is another matter—if all I hear of the extent of Louis Napeleon's Toulon enterprises be well founded.

founded.

QUEEN ISABELLA'S SPEECH.

All my jewels must be valued and sold, if necessary, for the success of the holy enterprise. My private patrimony must be disposed of without reserve for the good and glory of my subjects. I will reduce my expenditure. An humble collar will bedeck my neck more becomingly than a collar of diamonds, if the latter can be made use of to defend and to elevate the renown of our Spain.

A Madrid letter announces that the Count of Pariente has invited the nobility of Spain to come to the aid of the government with a subscription worthy of the donors.

SPEECH OF MARSHAL O'DONNELL TO THE CORTES—

SPEECH OF MARSHAL O'DONNELL TO THE CORTES

EFECH OF MARSHAL O'DONNELL TO THE CORTES—
THE MOORISH ARBY AND INTERNAL AFFAHS. The following, according to the Gazette de Medrid, are the words prenounced by Marshal O'Donnell, President of the Council. After having traced the history of the difference between Spain and Morocco, he adds:—

I must declare that it is not a matter of ambition that brings is to Morocco. It is not a principle of conquest that takes us there. We are going only to demand complete satisfaction. In the president of the property o

the responsibility will rest upon me. It users at the glory will be for the army. If we re through the list of generals commanding in that army we shall see that no regard has been paid to political differences ard why? To day we are all spaniards, who will know how raise alloft the national standard. I hope that the war will short. We will make every effort that it may be so. They chion to show ourselves what we were in our more glorious day.

The Count of Lucena (Marshal O'Donnell) said in con-

ever, the Spanishuasion will horitate at no sacridoe, ready to give men and money to make Kurope see that we are still in a condition to show ourselves what we were in our more glorious day.

The Count of Lucena (Marshal O'Donnell) said in conclusion:—

We are not going to Africa animated with the soft of conquest. No. The Good of armies will bless our arms, and the valor of our soldiers and sailors will make the Moors see that they cannot timult with impunity the Spanish people, who are ready to visit even the hearthstones of their enemy, if necessary, to obtain the decired reparation. We are not going to Africa to attack the interests of Europe: no thought of that kind occupies our mind. We are going to demand saukatetion for our outraged honor, and guarantees for the future; and we mean to be indemnified by the Moors for the sacrifices the nation has made. Who can tax us with ambition and complain of our conduct? We are strong in our reason and our right. The God of armies will co the reas.

The Paris Pags publishes interesting details of the present state of affairs in the interior of Morocco.

The Emperor, after the death of his father, caused himself to be recognized at Morocco and Mequinez, and foresceing the struggles he would have to maintain against his crimpetitors, collected his army for a deceunt upon Fez, which place he entered on the 16th of September last. Two days after he gave battle to his consin—Muley Soliman's son—and obliged him to fly southward. On gaining this advantage many chiefs who were heretofore undecided, now joined fortunes with him, and he found himself at the head of a force of about 40,000 man. He adversary, supposing that he could not dispute the possession of Fez with him, addressed a fresh appeal to the rebellious tribes, and directed his attention against Mequinez, a place defended only by a garrison of 6,000 men, behaving the increase of his power to be as much to his interest as the gaining possession of the imperial reasury, the value of which exceeds sixty millions of

Effects like those who fought under Marshal Bugeaud, fifteen years ago.

From the Manchester Guardian, Oct. 31.]

The Madrid Journa's of the 24th inst. state that the enthusiasm created by the declaration in the Chambers of war against Morocco was so great that an ex commander of a battalism of the National Guard had wated on the President, in the name of that body, to solicit permission to raise a coppe of volunteers, and they add that the minster had intimated that the government would most likely grant it. The army to act against Morocco has been formed too five divisions, one under General Echague of three brigades, the second under General Echague of three brigades, the second under General Echague of the star with the oxpedition had been definitely fixed at sixty eight pieces. Marshal O'Deunoil, commander-in-hely of the expedition, was to leave Madrid in sincer ton days. The Correo Autografe states that some little delay in the formal proclamation of war in the Gazetz, had taken place, owing to Spanish subjects in Morocco not have been been company the thorage of the star had been of the star had be

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Mr. Ware's Arrival and Reception in Pe kin-Official Difficulties with Respect to His Presentation at Court-The Minis-ter Stands on His Dignity as a Freeman-He will not Knock His Head on the Ground, Kies the Earth or Hend His Knee-Chinese Admiration of American Independence, and Concessions Ma le by and Has His Trenty Ratified—His Arrival in Shanghas, &c., &c.

[From the Overland China Mail, August 20.]
The only subject of importance by this mail is the visit

of Mr. Ward, the American Minister, to Pekin. Though be did not see the Emperor the American treaty was rati the Chinese capital, where our Minister would also be had be not been so impatient and violent.

From the manner in which some people talk of having an audience with the Emperor of China it might be sup-posed that that has taken place before; that no difficulties surround the subject, and that no allowance is to be made vernment is placed by departing from the rules of its own stiquette. The foolish practical conclusion drawn from these errors is, that any desire on the part of the Chinese that even any attempt on their part to save appearauces

Fekin, will convince any intelligent person that, in regard to visiting the Emperor, the Chinese behaved through w Fekin, will convince any intelligent person that, in regard to visiting the Emperor, the Chinese behaved throughout in a fair and open manner. In suggesting rather than proposing that Mr. Ward should perform the kecton in a modified manner, they only sounded him without committing the meetives, as to what length he was prepared to go. In giving as their ultimatum that he should either bend on one knee, or touch the ground with his finger, they made no excessive demand, and based it on the Western practices of kinsing the Pope's toe, and of kneeling to the Quoen when knighthood is conferred. The Chinese have no idea of a Pietipotentiary having a claim to the name respect as would be given to the ruler by whom he is accredited. Indiced, the sacred position of the Emperor necessarily torbids that any individual should receive his honors. In going so far, then, as to offier to dispense with the usual cer monies, and only to insist on those which they firmly televed were not inconsonant with European ideas, the thinks or note an immense advance, and displayed a desire to meet the Western Powers, which stands strongly in contrast with the impatient, uncompromising and cruel conduct of the English and French Ministers.

The more enlightened of the Chinese statesmen were prepared to go even far ther. The Imperial Cuminisationers proposed the very Chinese-like plan that Mr. Ward should say to him, "Pon't kneel."

Unfortunately, this ingenious proposal was nagarived by a majority of the Council, on the ground that kneeling on the knee was quite in accordance with Western ideas; but the mere fact of its being proposed and nearly carried goes far to prove that the Chinese were not desirous to prove that chause of the new treaties which allows foreign Ministers to visit the Emperor, but were only anxious to carry it out in the way least destructive to the Imperor's dignity and to his authority over his own sub-tests.

When such was the case in regard to that poin, how manuchable does it appear that they are any lutenties of

when such was the case in regard to that point, how microbable does it appear that there was any intention of preventing the foreign himisters going to Pekin. It was objected that they should take a large force up there or up the Pelboriver, but there is no provision for their defing so in any treaty, and the Chinese were naturally afraid that that was only a prejude to an attack upon their capital.

arraio that that was only a preduce to an attack upon their capital.

We are not averse to the principle that "might is right" being brought to bear on the Chinese when necessary, but distinct in imation should always be given of what we really require whenever that principle is put imb force. It is most cruel and unjust not to be perfectly explicit in our demands on the Chinese when we are determined to calorec three demands, and it is on that ground mere than any other that we streamously object to the course which has latterly been pursued towards them.

ENGLISH MINISTERS STILL INACTIVE IN DIPLO

MRI WARD AVAIS AT STILL INACTIVE IN DIPLOMACY.

(Calton (Sept. 10) correspondence of London Post.]

The sum total of actual news by this mail resolves itself into the intelligence received from Shanghae of the American mission's return to that place, having accomplished but a very small portion of the advantages which it was foundly hoped would be gained.

The Minister and his corlege, to the number of twenty, having put themselves in the hands of the Mandarins at Peh-tang, were escorted to the capital, where they were located in quarters at the opposite end of the city to the Russian College, with which they were allowed no communication except by letter. The two Imperial Commissioners, Kwel-haing and Hwa-sha-na, who had previously treated with the foreign enveys at Shanghae, now endeavored to induce Mr. Ward to perform the ko tou, or some modification of that ceremony, before the Emperor: but on the Minister's contained refused to salute his Majoray cherioles than he would the President of the United States, a personal saterries was refused. The treaty, however, was ratified by the Commissioners, and Mr. Ward and his party were escorted back to their ships, one of the missionary inter-

American in order to escape from captivity; while the other of the two prisoners taken on June 20, named McQueen, is still in Chinese hands, but is well treated and recovering from his wound.

On the arrival of the mission at Shanghae the American merchants put themselves in readiluses to enjoy the extended rights to which they imagined the new treaty admitted them; but here they found themselves unexpectedly at a loss. The American treaty contains few specific stipulations; Mr. Reed's intricate diplomacy of last year having been entirely devoted, it would seem, to the inser-

ediy at a loss. The American treaty contains few specific stipulations, Mr. Reed's intricate diplomacy of last year having been entirely devoted, it would seem, to the insertion of the "favored nation" clause, by means of which he hoped to excape the appearance of pressing too hard on his Chinese friends, while he secured the fruits of Lord Eigin's and Baron Gros' exertions. If, however, the private accounts received from Shanghae are correct, this cute policy has failed of its expected result. The Chinese are reported as having quietly informed the Americans that their "favored nation" clause shall take effect when those favored nations have their treaties ratified, but not before; so that the Russells and H arris are not advanced after all this profound diplomacy beyond their English competitors, the Jardines, Dents, and others. I do not vouch for the securacy of this report, which I derive, however, from various sources, with the appearance of authenticity; but should it prove true how striking a comment is allorded upon the underhand measures which the late United States Envoy thought so well astapted to promote the objects of his mission and enhance the reputation of his country. The present Minister, I have reason to believe, is a very different man. It was by accident only that he was prevented from adding the amail force at his disposal to the British at Ta ku. He was proceeding in a small boat to the frigate to order her marines to land, when a shot struck the craft, and its crew took refuge on the steamer Tai wan, on board which the plucky Minister actually went under fire, with his rough and ready suite, who distributed segars to all the marines within their reach, and wished their officers God apped. The captain of the Tai wan, I learn, actually threatened the Minister with coercion if he insisted on remaining on board while the steamer was under fire, and Mr. Ward left the vensel, as he energetically exclaimed to a young efficer of marines, "under protest."

The allied ambassadors of course remain

by the Chinese functionaries in explaining and urging their views, as these show must observe the cere many used at the Ginese Cours.

The official extination in which the Emperor regarded a fineldy ate an equal nation like the United States, where chief markerate was in every respect equal to meet firm tributary nations like flows. Gerea, Leweltew, or Atham, was repeatedly referred to by Kaetharg. He meetimes atyled the President tachwangur, or Great Imperor, and semetimes President tachwangur, or Fricely ruler, to prove his reper for him Sudo being the relations between the two counties, the delited of the resulting and some knocks," would not be expected; he will be a faithful to love a friendly Fower." This remark was not taken up by the Commissioners, nor was the ceremony even in the mitigate a form again referred to, so that it cannot be said that the ket and in any shape was demanded of Mr. Ward by the Chinese as a preliminary to his audience of their Severeigh.

The AMERICAN MINISTER REFUSES TO KNEEL TO THE EMPEROR.

To this Mr. Ward replies, than while he entertained the

To this Mr. Ward replacity, and in that only fell what the Preside the specific to the Magesty, and in that only fell what the Presidual binned to the Magesty and in that only fell what the Presidual binned to the Magesty and in that only fell what the Presidual bin Magesty as he declared it under the present terms that, bughty as he would regard an audience, and miportant as he deemed it under the present excumstances, still he had never asked it, and the treaty sand botting about it, but he would not kneel when he came before the throne, he could only saide he Majesty as he cid his own ruler, and as moisters of the United States did the sowreigns of all other naons when they saw them. He kneit only as an act of worabip before God, and would never do so before any san. They were subject to it he Emperor, and must obey his the contrast always promotion, and, furthermore, the companies by weard a nation whose dignity he could not compromise by weard a nation whose dignity he could not compromise by weard a nation whose dignity he could not compromise by weard a nation whose dignity he could not compromise by the could not compromise by weard a nation whose dignity he could not compromise by the could not compromise the could not could not show the property of the little of the could repeat the same of the could not could not show the president he left to easier they would conform to any requirements of the could not heart they would conform to any requirements of the could repeat the same not given to anything short of that was aboutledly nothing in their estimation, and would not contrast they would conform to any requirements of their source of the could repeat the could not heart they could not heart they could not heart they could not heart they could no

final obstacle to the audience seems to have been the con-viction in the minds of the Chinese that Mr. Ward would not do what was really done at European courts, and what they declared the English Minister had pro-mised last year he would do, viz. perform the same ceremony before the Emperor which he would before the Queen. The Judge remarked once that he was certain that the Ministers had come to an understanding at Tien-tein last year respecting the proper ceremony at an an-dience, but he was assured that Mr. Reed had never come to an agreement on the subject with anybody. It is unfair to the Chinese, in reporting this discussion, to take up the idea that they were insincere or dogmatic in all their as-sertions, and had no scruple in what they said, for in their position erroneous ideas might easily be firmly believed,

idea that they were insincere or dogmatic in all their assertions, and had no scruple in what they said; for in their
position erroneous ideas might easily be firmly bolleved,
and it was known to us that Lord Amberst did agree to
kneel before the Emperor as he did before his King; but
neither we nor the Chinese alluded to that embassy.

RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED.

The next day (Tuesday), a courteous response was received, including the imperial rescript, ordering Kweililang and Hwashana to apply the great seal to the Treaty
of Then-isin, and then receive the letter from the Precident for transmission to the Emperor. Hangfuh, the
Governor General of Chihli, was designated to exchange
the ratifications of the treaty at Pohtang.

The troublesome points were now arranged, and Wednesday was fixed by Kweiliang for receiving President
Bucharan's letter. It was taken by him with much respect, fifting the box above his eyes as he delivered it to
an attendant, and gave orders for a guard of honor to be
placed over it. An entertainment was served in a style
which would have done honor even to Soyer himself, and
the Prime Minister appeared as he had usually done, a
mild and courteous gentleman. He informed Mr. Ward
during the interview that his functions as imperial Ounmissiner, and those of his colleague Hwashans, would
now cease, and they would soon return their seni of that
office to his Majesty. It is impossible not to feel a high
degree of respect for a man like Kweillang, although he
may have the vices and failings of a Pagan, not only from
his high political position as the first statesman in the
kingdem, but from his venerable age and the unaffected
urbanity and kindness of his demeanor.

OUR WAR WITH ENGLAND.

the specific of mainty of the Tal wan, I learn, according to the inition of the finister with overvious file intension of corried from the inition of the fill of

tiens. It is not only admirably situated, but it is leftly, and in many respects capable of being trace formed into the Gibrairar of the Pacific. Let us but yield quietly possession of fan Juan to the Americans and allow them to fortily it scientifically, and we may jose as well, with a good grace, make the United States forthwith a present of our grand new colony of British Columbia. It is simply about to dream for an instant of any British Ministry tolerating the perpetration, with injugality, of our rages so monstrous in themselves, and an directly oaksi laied to lower the prestige of England, and to degrace ber in the estimation of the world Oursubmises in othe science of a listic island like that of San Juan, an island to regard to which we have all along mode direct claims of sovereignty, would be worse to one respect even than the loss of a pick-obstitle. A discomificare upon the battic field might simply be the result of bad generalship. The oraven toleration of a buccancering orime like the eigerre of San Juan would, on the contrary however, imply before the whole world an abasement of the national character. It would be an perincious, almost we had said as faul, to our influence among the Fowers of the carth as, in Mr. Burke's estimation, when the Royal Guard's unresenting view of the insults offered to the fair Queen Marie Anti-incute implied the extinction among them of the loftier impulses of chivary.

THE ITALIAN IMBROGLIO.

Important Letter from Napoleon to Victer Emanuel-Marked Hints to his Sar-dinian Majesty-The Italian Confederation, with Rome as its Centre-Proposition-The Russian Alliance with Prussia-The Czar Wante England, Prussia and Russia to Lead the European Congress—Garibaldi on the Move for Another Revolution—His English Gun Fund Subsidies, &c., &c.

LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR OF THE PRENCH TO THE KING OF SARDINIA. The Paris correspondent of the London Times (second

edition of Saturday, October 29) says:—

I have received the following important document from a friend in Italy. It is a letter addressed by the Emperor of the French, on the 20th instant, to the King of Sardinia, and the perfect authenticity of which i have no hesitati in guaranteeing:-

and the perfect authenticity of which i have no hesitation in guaranteeing:

Monshura Mon Franz:

I write to day to your Majesty in order to set forth to you the present situation of affairs, to remind you of the past, and to settle with you the course which ought to be followed for the future. The circumstances are grave; if is requisite to lay assist filling and derive regrets, and to examine carefully the real state of affairs. Thus, the question is not now whether I have done well or all in making peace at Villafranca, but rather to obtain from the treaty results the most favorable forche pacification of Italy and for the repose of Europe.

Before entering on the discussion of this subject, I am anxious to recall once more to your Majesty the obstacles which rendered every definitive negotiation and every definitive treaty so difficult.

In point of fact, war has often fewer complications than peace. In the former two interests only are in presence of each other—the attack and the defence; in the latter, on the contrary, the point is to recentile a molitude of interests—often of an epposite character. This is what actually occurred at the moment of the peace. It was necessary to conclude a treaty that should socure in the best manner possible the independence of Italy, which should not sound the Catholic estimated.

I believed then that, if the Emperor of Austria wishe!

T believed then that, if the Emperor of Austria wishe! to come to a frank understanding with me, with a view of bringing about this important result, the causes of an ingonism which for centuries had vivided those two empires would disappear, and that the regeneration of Italy would be effected by common accord, and wishout further bloodshed.

I now state what are, in my opinion, the essential conditions of that regeneration:

Ruly to be composed of several independent States, united by a federal boad.

Each of these States to adopt a particular representatives by the man salutary reforms.

Each of these States to adopt a particular representative system and salutary reforms.

The Confederation to their raify the principle of Italiar
nationality, to have but one flag, but one system of custome,
and one carreary.

The directing centre to be at Reme, which should be composed of representatives named by the sovereigns from a
list prepared by the Chambers, in order that, in this species of list, the influence of the reigning families suspected of a lemning towards Austrias bould be counter balanced
by the element resulting from election.

By geating to the floy Father the Honorary Presidency
of the Confederation, the religious semement of Catholic Eurepresentation to the long frame for the Pope would
be increased theory hour Raly, and would enable him to
make concessions in conformity with the legitimate wishes
of the population. Now, the plan which I had formed at
the moment of making peace thay still be carried out if
your Majesty will employ your influence in promoting it.
Besides, a considerable advance has been made in that
direction.

The cession of Lombardy with a limited debt is an accomplished fact.

Austria has given up her right to keep garrisons in the strong places of Placouza, Ferrara and Cammachio.

The rights of the sovereigns have, it is true, been reserved, but the independence of Contral Italy has also been guaranteed, masmuch as all sides of foreign intervention has been formally set aside; and lastly, Venetia is to become a province purely Ralian. It is the real interest of your Majesty, as of the Peninsula, to second me in the developement of this plan in order to obtain from it the best results, for your Majesty cannot forget that I am bound by the treaty, and I cannot, is the Congress which is about to open, withdraw myself from my engagoments. The part of France is traced beforehand.

We demand that Parma and Piacenza shall be united to Piedmont, because this territory is, in a strategical point of view, indepensable to her;

We demand that the Duchess of Parma shall be called to Modens;

That Tuscany, augmented perhaus by a portion of territory, shall be restored to the Grand Duke Ferdinand;

That a system of moderate (sage) liberty shall be adopted in all the States of Italy;

That Austria shall frankly disengage herself from an incessant cause of embarrassment for the future, that she shall consent to complete the nationality of Veneta by creating, not only a separate representation and administion.

chall consent to complete the nationality of Venetia by creating, not only a separate representation and administion, but also an italian army.

We demand that the fortresse of Mantua and Peschiera thall be recognized as federal fortresse;

and, lastly, that a Confederation, based on the real wants as well as on the traditions of the peninsula, to the exclusion of every foreign influence, shall consolidate the fabric of the independence of Indy.

I shall neglect nothing for the attainment of this great result. Let your Majesty be convinced of it, my sentiments will not vary, and so far as the interests of France are not opposed to it, I shall always be happy to serve the cause for which we have combatted together.

Palack of Sr. Choth, Oct. 20, 1859.

treath Largo Where we convinced of his great result. Largo Where we convinced of his great result and you will be for a convented with any and have as the interest of Francis o

It is thus that Count de Montalembert writes tather disfigures it; he audaciously denies tradencies of our nation. He is undeabted tradencies of our nation. He is undeabted tracent, but he is also the most illogical and inspecientical writers. This prout paladin at one tiberty, and at another despotism; and his deceady to plead for all causes, according to the and particus of the party to which he attaches his course.

THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FIRESLAU—ITS EPPECT ON EUROPEAN AND PRACE.

AND PRACE.
Hamburg (Uct. 20) correspondence of the
Aithough the excitement which general

AND PRACE.

(Hamburg (Uct. 20) correspondence of the London Post.]

Aithough the excitement which generally prevailed at the time of the visit of the Emperor of Russie to the Frince Regul to Prussis at Breslau may now be said to have passed away, it has nevertheless left behind it, among most people in Northern Germany, a feeling of gratification at the evidence which has been afforded by that event of the importance which his attached to the opinions of Prussia on swerything that relates to the political consistence of Europe, by which her claim to be one of the great Powers of that portion of the world san no longer be disputed. Another good effect of that consistence has been that it has given to those who are engaged in commercial pursuits a stronger recling of confidence in the maintenance of peace, by which they are better enabled by regulate their mercantile operations with distant confrien; and thus result has chiefly arisen from the conviction which they have formed, that by the friendly intervention of Prussia on that occasion, a better understanding has been established between treat Britain and Russia than that which has existe since the close of the Grimean war, which, in the present state of European affairs, cannot fail to be of great advantage to both nations, and it will be seen that this view of the matter will be made more clearly evident when the Prince Frederick Wittiam of "russia shall have made these confidential communications on the subject of which the intended vising his royal highness with his royal censors to their illustrious relatives at Windsor will so seen afford him a favorable opportunity.

Towers.

The Involved.

will so soon afford him a favorable opportunity.

RUSSIAN OPINION ON THE DUTY OF THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

The Invalide Russe publishes an article on the convocation and organization of the European Congress. After establishing that it could never be contemplated, as had been stated, to call together all the European Powers, meet of whom would be at a lees what to do, the Russian journal points out the necessity of all the Italian States being precent, and then continues:—

In our opinion, after having proceeded in common in the preliminary deliberations and discussions, the final decision must be left to the judgment of the three great neutral Powers, Esgland, Pruesta and Russia. They took no part in the late war, and have no personal interest involved in the pending questions. They are not bound by pregramms of preliminary engagements, or by dynastic its with the Beattens, the found of Ete, or the house of Europan, nor by sympathic for the head of the Roman Oathetic world. Their interest resides in the tranquility and eccurity of Europe—peace, civilization, progress, and the development of general welfars, is their object. They have personally no interest in their object in the same journal points out as follows the good results which might be expected from a good understanding between Russia and Frussia.—

If the Congress—that Congress so necessary and so lorg wished for, and the urgency of which we were the incre desirable than accord between Russia and Pruesia on the deliberations of Europe. These two Cabinets do not want any acquisition of territory in haly; and they are not bound by any dynastic interest or by any engagement. Nobleness and straightforwardness constitute the deliberations of the report of Europe. These two cabinets do not want any acquisition of territory in haly; and they are not bound by any acq

for the happiness of nations must arise.

GARBALDI IN THE BOMAGNA.

The following proclamation has been addressed by Garibaldi to the municipalities of the Romagna.

Among the courageona people of antiquity the wife and children of the parties solider were regarded as a most sacred charge, confided to the faith and gratitude of the citizens. And among ourselves, while we are using all our efforts to call the jouth to arms, we do not forget the obligations which we incur when we take them from their families and their work.

Would it not be black ingratitude to let the soldier engaged in the public defence fear for his ineigent and deserted family, and experience the cruel tortures of the heart in addition to the failgues of war? Should not the love of the citizens console the bereaved for the loss of their dear ones by semething more substantial than mere words?

their dear ches by something more substantial than merowords?
It is time, gentlemen, that we should work with all our hearts in obedience to this lively and undentable sentiment of fuetice. It is time that the munic palities should seriously set about succoring the indigent families of the volunteers, as Tuccany has already dens. We do not wish to encounter the sad sight of parents languishing in misery, solely because their sons have shown themselves generous to their country.

I impliere, then, in favor of the necessitous families of our volunteers, the generous munificence of the municipalities and of the wealthy citizens.

The chiefs of corps will transmit to the headquarters of the divisions a detailed list of the soldiers who being a indigent families, and the staff will take steps to bring them to the knowledge of their respective municipalities G. GARIBALDI.

BEITIBH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GARBALDI SUN FU

From the London News, Nov 1.]

We have received the following letter, enclosing check on the Bank of England, from Sir Francis H. 65 smid, Bart:

I remark that sense few of your correspondents have warded to you subscriptions to like Garabaid fund, which I deviand to be intended to help in supplying the soldiers of general with arms and other necessaries of warmest library and the first of conditional free contributions of expressing, by something more than worth, their symmetric produces the substantial good as that of constributions the Garibaidi Fund. I therefore enclose a contribution of £: THE WICE, Brighton, Oct. 31, 1859.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON NEWS.
Will you oblige me by announcing in the Ness this
the firm of Mesars Rerns & Co. 147 Leadenhall at
contributors to the subscription opened by Garibaids,
dre-s according to their convenience, either to Mesar77 Fleet at est, or to Mesars. Ransom, Bouverle & C.
Fall Mall Est, whe can account has been opened un
head of Central Italian Fundt We are included to N

Oct 51 Refs.

Wishing much to subscribe towards the fund that Garibald is raising, for the purpose of purchasing arms, &c. I shall be obliged by your informing me in what manner, and to whom i can best rem it the sum of £50.

HENRY AINSLIE HOABS. STOURBEAD, Bath, Oct. 25.